Prairie Update

A publication of the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority **Volume 27 Spring 2006**

Managing an Invasive Plant Species - Naturally

A local organization is taking a natural approach to controlling leafy spurge in the Moose Jaw River valley. Rather than using chemical herbicides, they are using beetles and sheep to eat the invasive plants into submission.

The Wakamow Valley Authority, established in 1981, is dedicated to rejuvenating public lands within a 365-hectare area of the valley. According to Maintenance Foreman Carey Schoffer, certain areas of the valley have long been infested with leafy spurge. So in the late 1990s, the organization decided that it was time to do something about the problem.

"It was basically something where no one seemed to be doing anything, so we figured we might as well give it a shot," says Schoffer.

However, that would prove easier said than done. Leafy spurge is notoriously difficult and costly to control with chemical applications. And even if that hadn't been the case, Wakamow Valley Authority policy severely restricts the use of herbicides on land under its management.

So Schoffer began looking for other methods of controlling leafy spurge. From his own research and consultations with the local extension agrologist, he eventually came up with two all-natural options.

The first was to release thousands of brown dot leafy spurge flea beetles into the infested areas. Adult brown dot leafy spurge flea beetles feed on the leaf tissue of the leafy spurge; they also mate and lay their eggs at the stem base of the plant. Once the larvae emerge, they begin to feed on the roots of the plant, which destroys the root tissue and makes the plant more susceptible to other means of control.

Each year Schoffer harvests another batch of the beetles from the R.M. of Caron No. 162 west of the city, and then releases them directly into the infested areas, usually in late June or early July.

"The rule of thumb is when the saskatoon's are ready to be harvested, usually the beetles are ready right around the same time," says Schoffer.

While this effort was quite successful, it quickly became apparent that the beetles would not be able to fully control the infestation alone. So in 2001, with assistance from the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority, the organization installed a remote watering system and 3.5 miles of fence in order to graze part of the infested areas with sheep.

Grazing can be another effective option for controlling leafy spurge, especially when used in conjunction with other control practices.

The problem is that leafy spurge plants produce a milky liquid substance called latex, which is toxic to most animals. Cattle will not graze on leafy spurge, and will even avoid other forage growing in close proximity to it.

Sheep, however, are able to graze on leafy spurge. In fact, the weed is a highly nutritious forage with comparatively high crude protein levels and, once they have been trained to eat it, sheep will actually prefer it over most grasses.

The Wakamow Valley Authority now has three fenced paddocks in spurge-infested areas. Each spring a herd of sheep on loan from a local producer is rotated through each of the paddocks.

This helps reduce the top growth of the plants and reduces their seed production. Combined with the damage caused to the roots of the plants by the beetle larvae, this system can significantly reduce the vigour of the leafy spurge.

While Schoffer admits that controlling the infestation has been challenging, he says that the organization's efforts are showing positive results.

"It seems like it's starting to work, but it's a very long and drawn-out process. That leafy spurge is just really tough to eradicate," says Schoffer.

"We've still got a lot of leafy spurge, but it's not nearly as healthy as it used to be."

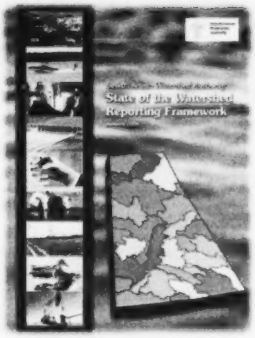
Funding for this project was provided by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada through Canadian Adaptation and Rural Development in Saskatchewan.

Leafy spurge, a plant species native to Central and Eastern Europe, was first introduced to North America in 1827, most likely as a seed grain contaminant. Since then it has rapidly spread to rangelands, pastures, woodlots, and prairies across Canada and the United States. It is an aggressive perennial weed that has many characteristics allowing it to out-compete more desirable plant species, including native prairie grasses. Invasive species such as leafy spurge can degrade our prairie by excluding native species, which reduces biodiversity, carrying capacity, habitat, and the aesthetics of our prairie ecosystem.

What's New . . .

Take a look at some of the new projects and programs available from the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority and our partner agencies . . .

State of the Watershed Reporting Framework



The *State of the Watershed Reporting Framework* was released on January 25, 2006. This Framework has been developed for the consistent reporting of a standardized set of indicators combined with a rating system to assess and communicate the condition of Saskatchewan's watersheds.

The indicator-based, report-card-style format will assist stakeholder groups, citizens, and businesses in improving decision making regarding our domestic, agricultural, industrial, and recreational water uses. This reporting system will provide information about human activities, health of the watershed, and effectiveness of management activities designed to address change within the watershed.

The Saskatchewan Watershed Authority invites your feedback on the Framework. An online questionnaire or a printable PDF copy is available at **www.swa.ca**. For more information on the State of the Watershed Reporting Framework, please contact **StateOfTheWatershed@swa.ca** or call (306) 964-1555.

Source Water Protection Plans

Water is a valuable resource that contributes to economic growth and enhances our communities and way of life. Saskatchewan residents need to ensure they have an adequate supply of quality water for the future. To protect and conserve our water supplies today and for future generations, we must have a plan to guide us.

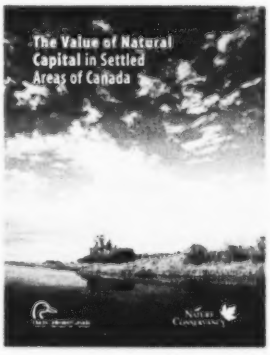
Thanks to the dedication of local Watershed Advisory Committees and Technical Committee members, watershed and aquifer Source Water Protection Plans are nearing completion. These documents represent action plans that identify recommendations and key actions to help ensure the protection of source water.

Draft plans will be available online at **www.swa.ca**. You are invited to review and comment on these plans and the objectives, recommendations, and key actions they contain. This input will help the Watershed Advisory Committees finalize the plans, which will then be submitted to governments and other agencies for their consideration and response.

For more information on the draft Lower Souris River Source Water Protection Plan, please e-mail LowerSourisPlan@swa.ca or call (306) 786-1364. For more information on the draft Moose Jaw River Watershed Source Water Protection Plan, please e-mail MooseJawPlan@swa.ca or call (306) 953-2875.

Source Water Protection is the prevention of pollution and the sound management of factors and activities that (may) threaten water quality and quantity of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, and groundwater.

The Value of Natural Capital in Settled Areas of Canada



This report, commissioned by Ducks Unlimited Canada with the support of the Nature Conservancy of Canada, discusses how natural areas within settled regions of Canada provide numerous goods and services that have economic value. Prepared by Dr. Nancy Olewiler, a professor of economics and director of the Public Policy Program at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, the report was released in November 2005.

In it, Olewiler outlines the various goods and services that natural areas provide, including clean water supply, water flow stabilization, greenhouse gas mitigation, erosion control, nutrient cycling, genetic resources, biodiversity, pest management, habitat, recreation, and cultural pursuits. However, these natural areas – and their benefits – are often lost to recreational, commercial, industrial, and agricultural land use.

This occurs at least in part, the report states, because the goods and services provided by natural areas are not precisely known. It concludes that efforts to measure, protect, and enhance the natural capital of Canada must accelerate through investment in the science to measure, value, and monitor ecological goods and services, and the development of economic instruments that recognize and protect natural capital.

The report uses four Canadian sites as case studies to illustrate the value of nature: British Columbia's Lower Fraser Valley, Ontario's Grand River Watershed, Prince Edward Island's Mill River Watershed, and Manitoba and Saskatchewan's Upper Assiniboine River Basin.

The Value of Natural Capital in Settled Areas of Canada is available online at **www.ducks.ca.**

Saskatchewan Students Stand Out

Congratulations to the University of Saskatchewan Rangelands Team and to Sarah Anderson of Sceptre, who participated in the Society for Range Management's 59th Annual Meeting in Vancouver.

The Rangelands Team includes Nadia Mori, Denise Benfield, Shannon Poppy, Adrienne Worley, Holly White, and Beki Gummeson. The team participated in the Undergraduate Range Management Exam, which addresses range ecology, wildlife management, and range restoration. Over 130 university students participated in the exam, with the University of Saskatchewan team placing third out of 18 teams.

In addition, team member Nadia Mori also braved the intense Plant Identification Exam, placing 39th out of 95. Nadia, along with teammates Holly White, Shannon Poppy, Adrienne Worley and Beki Gummeson, also presented a scientific paper they had written and fielded questions from the audience in the Undergraduate Paper Session.

The University of Saskatchewan Rangelands Team is supported by Ducks Unlimited Canada, the Saskatchewan Institute of Agrologists, the University of Saskatchewan's President Fund, the College of Agriculture Education Enhancement Grant, the Department of Plant Sciences, the Department of Animal and Poultry Sciences and the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority.

Sarah Anderson, a Grade 12 student from Sceptre, also attended the Society for Range Management Annual Meeting and took part in the High School Youth Forum, an event to give students from across the continent an opportunity to learn about rangelands, ecosystems, and the Society for Range Management itself.

Sarah was selected to attend the Youth Forum as a representative of the Prairie Parkland Chapter of the Northern Great Plains Section after submitting an excellent paper on the relationship between oil and gas industry development and grassland conservation in the Great Sand Hills. After presenting her paper to the attendees, Sarah placed fifth overall among a group of high school students from across the continent.

Sarah was able to attend the meeting thanks to support from the Prairie Parkland Chapter of the Northern Great Plains Section of the Society for Range Management, Ducks Unlimited Canada, and the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority.

University of Saskatchewan Rangelands Team members (top to bottom & left to right): Etienne Soulodre (coach), Mac Elsinger (coach), Adrienne Worley, Beki Gummeson, Shannon Poppy, Denise Benfield, Nadia Mori, and Holly White.

Watch for more information on the accomplishments of the University of Saskatchewan Rangelands Team and Sarah Anderson in a future edition of the *Prairie Update*.

Saskatchewan Watershed Authority – On Your Radio!

Sixteen Saskatchewan radio stations from Prince Albert to Swift Current to Estevan have been playing a series of messages about our province's vital water resources, and how to protect them.

These radio messages provide people with information about Saskatchewan's surface water, groundwater, watersheds, and water management, as well as tips on how they can help protect and conserve our water resources. For instance, did you know that Saskatchewan has over one billion dollars invested in water infrastructure, such as dams, reservoirs, and pipelines? Or that about 40 percent of Saskatchewan people depend on water from privately owned wells? Or that a low-flush toilet can save as much as 17 litres of water with every flush?

If you missed the radio spots on your local station, they are also available to play or to download from **www.swa.ca**.

Native Prairie Seeding Project

From Redvers to Eastend, producers are trying something new in forage establishment and grazing.

A demonstration project highlighting the establishment and use of a seed mixture containing Greenneedle grass, northern wheat grass, western wheat grass, little bluestem and alfalfa is well underway. A total of 300 acres of this seed mixture will be up and growing in spring 2006 at different sites across Saskatchewan.

This project will demonstrate the ability of a native grass species mixture to establish on cultivated soils across the province. This mixture will promote biodiversity and potentially improve the carbon sequestration potential of each site. Grazing these locations is also expected to demonstrate that improved forage quality throughout the grazing season can mitigate greenhouse gas emission from cattle. Incorporation of the cool season (i.e. Greenneedle grass, northern wheat grass, and western wheat grass) and warm season (i.e. little bluestem) grass species will provide digestible forage throughout the grazing season.

Partners in this project include the Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Program administered by Canadian Cattlemen's Association, Proven Seed, Dow AgroSciences, Ducks Unlimited Canada, the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority, Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada – Semiarid Prairie Agricultural Research Centre, and landowners near Eastend, Moose Jaw, Craven, Weyburn, and Redvers.

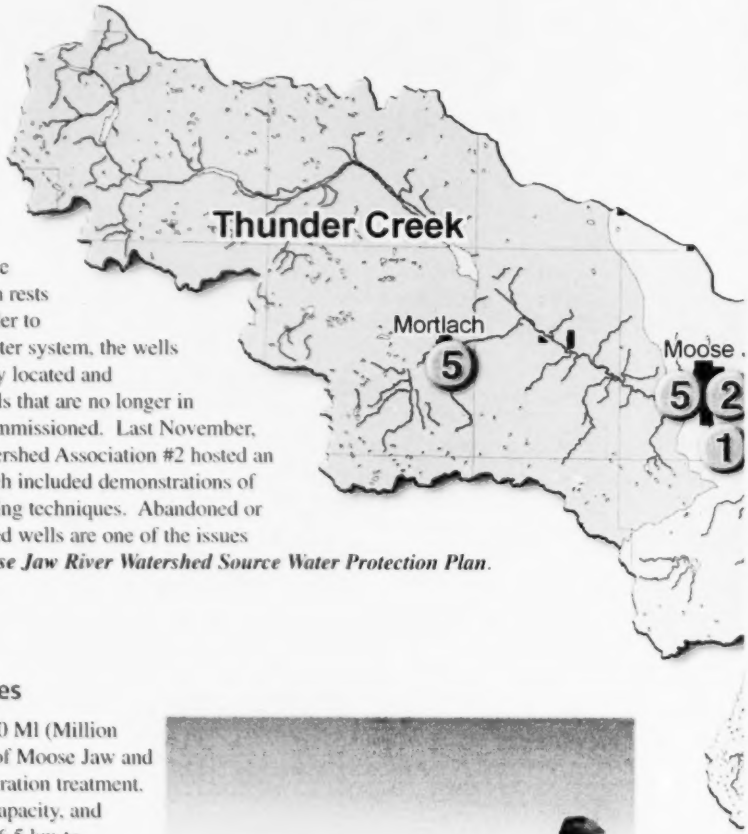
Stay tuned in future editions for more details and site profiles.

Focus On: The Moose Jaw River Watershed

The Moose Jaw River Watershed incorporates a broad diversity of water users and water-related activities. The watershed includes 22 rural municipalities, two towns, 10 villages, and the City of Moose Jaw. The total area of the watershed is approximately is 9,360 km² (936,000 ha). The Moose Jaw River Watershed is one of seven priority planning areas in the province. Residents of the watershed, with assistance from the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority and other agencies, have prepared a draft ***Moose Jaw River Watershed Source Water Protection Plan***. Copies of the draft plan are available online at www.swa.ca. Printed copies will also be made available upon request. For more information on the draft ***Moose Jaw River Watershed Source Water Protection Plan***, please contact John Durbin at (306) 953-2875 or e-mail MooseJawPlan@swa.ca.

1 Well Decommissioning

Groundwater is the source of drinking water for many households, including the vast majority of rural residents, in the watershed. Wells which are poorly protected, improperly decommissioned, or simply abandoned can provide direct conduits for surface water and chemicals to reach and contaminate groundwater aquifers. In addition, the liability with regard to improperly decommissioned (or abandoned) wells that cause groundwater contamination rests with the landowner. In order to have a protected groundwater system, the wells entering it must be properly located and maintained. Also, any wells that are no longer in use must be properly decommissioned. Last November, the Moose Jaw Creek Watershed Association #2 hosted an information field day, which included demonstrations of proper well decommissioning techniques. Abandoned or improperly decommissioned wells are one of the issues addressed in the draft ***Moose Jaw River Watershed Source Water Protection Plan***.



2 City of Moose Jaw Treated Effluent Releases

The City of Moose Jaw currently generates an average of 5,200 Ml (Million litres) of wastewater annually. The wastewater from the City of Moose Jaw and 15 Wing Air Force Base are pumped to the City lagoons for aeration treatment. The lagoon system consists of nine lagoons that vary in size, capacity, and aeration rate. The treated effluent from the system is pumped 6.5 km to irrigation sites near the community of Baildon, where it is used to irrigate forage crops to remove the nitrogen and phosphorous from the water as a form of tertiary treatment. Only surface runoff and some subsurface water from the irrigation process enter the Moose Jaw River. In years of high precipitation and low irrigation requirements when the storage capacity of the lagoons is reached, the City of Moose Jaw will obtain a temporary permit to treat and discharge effluent directly into the Moose Jaw River. Municipal sewage lagoons and effluent releases is one of the issues addressed in the draft ***Moose Jaw River Watershed Source Water Protection Plan***.

3 Avonlea Reservoir

While there are many existing dams and other structures on the Moose Jaw River and its tributaries, the Avonlea Dam is the only larger structure on the river. The Avonlea Reservoir holds 6,400 dam^3 of water and plays an important role in the watershed, supplying water to the Village of Avonlea, the Long Creek Golf and Country Club, Dunnet Regional Park, Redthorpe water pipeline, and the Avonlea Water Users. The reservoir's assured water supply is fully allocated, and therefore is not available for any further development. There is some concern that drought conditions could impact water supplies for the Village of Avonlea, as well as for the irrigators and livestock operations that are dependent on Avonlea Reservoir. Also, in 2005 the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority refurbished the Avonlea Dam to address dam safety concerns by building a new service spillway and strengthening the embankment. This did not, however, include raising the full supply level of the reservoir. The Avonlea Reservoir's water supply to downstream water users is one of the issues addressed in the draft ***Moose Jaw River Watershed Source Water Protection Plan***.

4 Len Larson

Len Larson runs a mixed farming operation near Rouleau. Because Burrowing Owls have been known to nest in the area, the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority was able to assist Len with converting cropland to pasture. In all, Len has converted 400 acres of cropland to perennial cover. This project has added benefits for the Moose Jaw River, as some of Len's land is adjacent to the river. The potential risk of sedimentary and chemical runoff from this land has been decreased because of the new permanent cover. Len is demonstrating that agriculture, conservation, and clean water go hand-in-hand. This project was completed in co-operation with Nature Saskatchewan and with funding from the Government of Canada's Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk. Land use and cropping management is one of the issues addressed in the draft ***Moose Jaw River Watershed Source Water Protection Plan***.

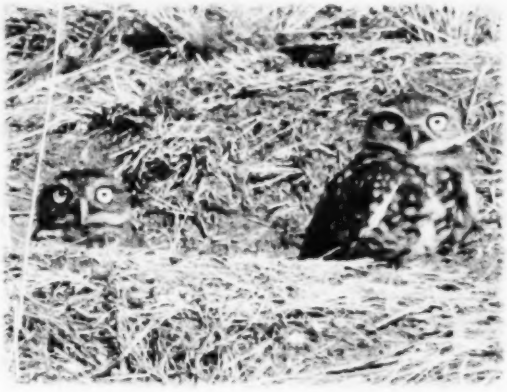
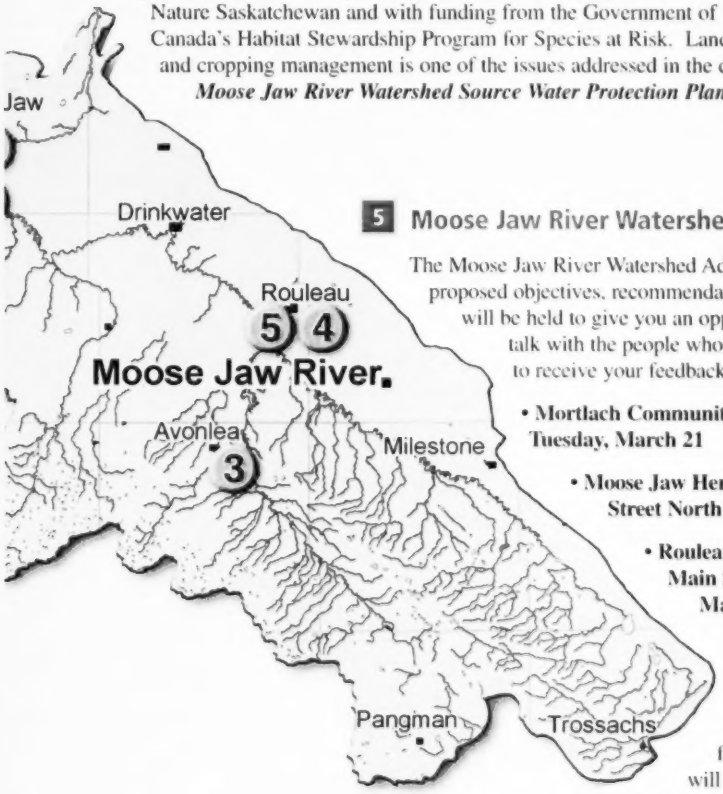


Photo courtesy of the Saskatchewan Burrowing Owl Interpretive Centre



5 Moose Jaw River Watershed Source Water Protection Plan Open Houses

The Moose Jaw River Watershed Advisory Committees invite you to review and comment on the proposed objectives, recommendations, and key actions of this draft plan. A series of open houses will be held to give you an opportunity to learn more about the plan and planning process and talk with the people who developed it. The open houses will also provide us with a chance to receive your feedback on the plan. Open houses will be held as follows:

- **Mortlach Community Centre, Main Street – Tuesday, March 21**
- **Moose Jaw Heritage Inn, 1590 Main Street North – Wednesday, March 22**
- **Rouleau Seniors' Centre, 123 Main Street – Thursday, March 23**

Your comments will help the Moose Jaw River Watershed Advisory Committees finalize the plan, which will then be submitted to governments and other agencies for their consideration and response.

Partners in Conservation

The Saskatchewan Watershed Authority and the Nature Conservancy of Canada are working together to conserve habitat for a threatened bird species in the Missouri Coteau, while at the same time protecting riparian areas adjacent to the Thunder Creek.

According to Director of Land Conservation Jordan Ignatiuk, the Conservancy wanted to implement a grazing management system on one of their properties south of Central Butte – a section comprised of both native and tame grassland, with the Thunder Creek running directly though the centre of it. That, however, required erecting new fencing, as there was only a perimeter fence surrounding the entire section.

The Saskatchewan Watershed Authority, with funding provided by the Government of Canada's Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk, assisted the Conservancy with cross-fencing the property so that grazing could be deferred on the riparian areas. A total of three miles of fence was installed, allowing the riparian areas around the creek to be totally excluded during the wet spring months.

"At this point we've just grazed it in the fall. We're not looking at grazing it in the spring, just because it would be so wet that we would create a whole bunch of hummocking out there. So it's protecting the riparian area through most of the critical period," says Ignatiuk.

The Nature Conservancy of Canada works to conserve ecologically significant natural habitat types based on scientific principles. This specific property is not only home to a variety of delicate plant species, it also provides habitat for the threatened Loggerhead Shrike, as well as other bird species at risk.

The Loggerhead Shrike's preferred habitat is pastures and fields with intermediate cover. They place their open-cup nests in trees and shrubs such as those found in these riparian areas.

The birds breed in the spring, and tend to return to the same territory year after year. Therefore, it is important that any activities that might disturb these sites – such as cattle grazing – be deferred until after the breeding season.

In addition to the Loggerhead Shrikes, Ignatiuk says a Burrowing Owl was also sighted nesting on the property two years ago. A number of Sprague's Pipits have also been known to use the area.

The new grazing management system established by the Conservancy consists of one mile of fence along each of the upper edges of the riparian area, running parallel to the creek. This divided the section into three paddocks – two in the upland areas and one that includes the creek and the riparian area.

The grassland is used for grazing by a local producer under an annual permit agreement. While most of the property consists of productive native grasses, Ignatiuk notes that one corner of the section is dominated by a common invasive grass species that, left unmanaged, could potentially spread and out-compete the more desirable native grasses.

Photo courtesy the Nature Conservancy of Canada

"There is about a 50-acre field that was broke probably in the 'Thirties', and is crested wheat grass. Some native plants have moved back in, but the crested is moving down toward the riparian area," says Ignatiuk.

However, the presence of crested wheat grass also presented an opportunity to defer grazing on the native grass, particularly in the riparian area. The Conservancy fenced out another paddock containing the 50-acre field of crested wheat grass. The cattle are allowed into this paddock first in the spring, leaving the native grass undisturbed during its critical growing period and allowing the Loggerhead Shrikes to complete their breeding cycle.

Typically, the cattle are only allowed onto the riparian area later in the grazing season, when the ground has firmed up and the bird species have finished rearing their young.

Through the same project, the Conservancy also deepened an existing dugout adjacent to the creek in order to remove siltation, and then installed a solar pump and pipelines that service each paddock. This ensures that the cattle have access to water in each of the paddocks.

Overall, Ignatiuk says that the project has been a success, from both a producer and a conservation perspective.

"This was the first full year of grazing, and the renter was pleased with the system," says Ignatiuk.

"It's worked well, and I think it'll only continue to improve."

The Loggerhead Shrike is a songbird, somewhat smaller in size than a robin, which is found throughout southern Saskatchewan. The Loggerhead Shrike is often referred to as the "butcher bird" because of its habit of impaling its prey (insects, mammals, birds, and amphibians) on hawthorn and barbed wire fences. It does this to anchor its prey, which allows them to compensate for their weak feet while they tear off bite-sized chunks. The species is listed as "threatened" by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada, meaning that the species is likely to become endangered if the factors leading up to this are not reversed.

Better Habitat for Sprague's Pipit at Tugaske-Area Ranch

By Claude-Jean Harel

John Aitken will tell you right away. "Sprague's Pipit are rather shy creatures. I have heard them. They are most often found in this pasture we have right on the edge of Thunder Creek. But you pretty much have to flush them out to see them. They tend to call when that happens."

Sprague's Pipit are endemic to the North American grasslands. Since the first specimen was discovered in 1843, the species has undergone severe population decline associated with the loss of prairies from cultivation, overgrazing, and invasion by exotic plant species. Aitken is now quietly doing his share of work to ensure that the Sprague's Pipit has a fitting home on his range.

Aitken raises cattle in the Eyebrow area. He is one of these folks who have known for years about the value of native prairie, and is a previous Native Prairie Steward who has had some good experiences with Burrowing Owl habitat preservation.

In 2003 he worked with the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority to set up a demonstration project that qualified for funding under Government of Canada's Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk.

Aitken's domain is a 2000-acre assortment of hayland and pasture where he grazes cattle. Like most graziers, he's always looking to use his resources as efficiently as possible.

"Logic dictates that the best way of doing that is to graze your tame forages, cool season grasses in the early spring and summer and delay grazing on the warm season grasses or native pastures until mid- to late-summer and even into the fall. This allows your warm season grasses to grow and the birds to get through their reproductive cycle before you disturb these pastures."

The main challenge for John Aitken was his reliance on surface water to ensure his cattle had enough to drink, especially by the end of the summer and when water can get a little scarce.

"We implemented a water development/pipeline project on one square section of native prairie. We fenced out a couple of parcels of tame grass, and we ran a plastic pipe right from the well in our yard to a distance three miles long."

Aitken placed the taps from the pipeline in a manner that allows him to separate his tame and native forages and optimize his grazing management.

"The way we set it up allows us to limit grazing to the tame grasses early in the grazing season. The pipeline allows the animals to drink without having to tramp across the native prairie to access water. We have these big troughs that we move from tap to tap and pasture to pasture. The troughs make it easy for the cattle to choose which water source to use. This allows the native grasses complete rest in the early stages of growth and zero disturbance before allowing access in late summer."

Not only does this system give the native grasses the break they need to take full advantage of their growing cycle while providing crucial nesting habitat for the Sprague's Pipit, it also gives Aitken's cattle a dependable supply of clean water to drink, reduces incidences of foot rot from animals standing in surface water for long periods, and more evenly distributes grazing pressure on the pastures.

To Aitken, the way producers look at the way land and resources are used is changing.

"We realize now the complexity of the activities that go on in our pastures. We graze our animals there, but there are other creatures that need the same space for their life cycle as well. We need to share this space with them and if we have a system in place that helps us do that, the carrying-capacity of our pastures is just going to get better for all those who share them."

Western Wheat Grass
(Agropyron smithii) is a perennial grass that has shallow, creeping roots. Also referred to as "bluejoint," this grass is identifiable by its stiff blue-green leaves which attach to the stem at a 40 degree angle. A highly adaptable grass, it is especially common in low-lying areas on heavy alkaline or clay soils, but is also drought tolerant.

Sprague's Pipit populations reach their highest densities in the large native pastures of southwestern Saskatchewan and southeastern Alberta. They prefer large tracts of native prairie, which typically are lightly or moderately grazed and have residual cover from the previous year's growing season. They make little use of tame pasture or grassland that has been heavily invaded with brome grass. The species is listed as "threatened" by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada.

Hello Voluntary Stewards!

Thank you for taking the time to read the Spring 2006 edition of our newsletter. We hope you enjoyed the articles we have included in this newsletter and welcome any comments you have. While we try to focus on different areas or themes in each edition, such as a particular watershed for example, we are always open to suggestions for future issues.

As always, our sincere thanks go to the voluntary stewards who agreed to share their thoughts with us in the profiles contained in this newsletter. These are excellent examples of projects that provide benefits to both the landowner and the land and water they work on.

With spring right around the corner, we are looking forward to a season full of activities. Be sure to contact the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority staff person in your area to find out what's going on during this busy season!

You can find more information on the Prairie Stewardship Program in back issues of this newsletter. These issues, as well as interactive maps featuring other stewardship project demonstration sites, can be viewed on our Web site at www.swa.ca.

Angela Bethune
Ryan Lorge

Photo courtesy Wakamow Valley Authority

Our Gracious Supporters

- *Canadian Wildlife Service*
- *Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada*
- *Ducks Unlimited Canada*
- *Environment Canada through Eco-ACTION*
- *Government of Canada Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk*
- *National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (U.S.)*
- *Native Plant Society of Saskatchewan*
- *Nature Conservancy of Canada*
- *Nature Saskatchewan*
- *Nebraska Game and Parks Commission*
- *Nevada Department of Wildlife*
- *North American Wetlands Conservation Council*
- *Prairie Conservation Action Plan*
- *Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food*
- *Saskatchewan Environment through the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund*
- *SaskPower*
- *SaskPower - Shand Greenhouse*
- *Wildlife Habitat Canada*
- *Wyoming Game and Fish Department*

Coming Events

For more information please contact the following staff members in the office nearest you:

North Battleford
Jeremy Brown at 446-7460

Regina
Etienne Soulodre at 787-0661

Swift Current
Bob Springer at 778-8301
Krista Connick at 778-8280
Tara Mulhern Davidson at 529-7587
Julie McKenzie at 774-4543

Yorkton
Jason Puckett at 786-5845

Weyburn
Ross Macdonald at 848-2354

Share Your Ideas!

If you have comments or ideas about this newsletter, please contact Angela Bethune at 787-8043 or e-mail: angela.bethune@swa.ca or Ryan Lorge at 787-6958 or e-mail: ryan.lorge@swa.ca.

For specific information about the Prairie Stewardship Program, please contact Jennifer Lohmeyer at 787-8707 or e-mail: jennifer.lohmeyer@swa.ca.

Prairie Update is a publication of:
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Fax: (306) 787-0780

Web site: www.swa.ca

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